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from Kansas City to Sioux City 3 feet, and from Sioux City to Fort Benton 2 feet. Up to June 30, 1913, the government had spent over \$14,000,000 on the river. Work on the removal of snags began in 1838 and has been continued at intervals since. Most of the money has been used to prevent bank erosion in local areas, to protect private property from the ravages of the river and in surveying. Engineers generally agree that the possibility of regulating the river so as to make it a channel of commerce has been demonstrated; that the cost of such regulation will be great; and that a general and not a piecemeal policy must be adopted. The data given in this volume demonstrate the wastefulness of a policy which spends money to improve any section of the river as a unit independent of the remainder.

ROBERT M. BROWN.

**The Tourist's Maritime Provinces.** With chapters on the Gaspé Shore, Newfoundland and Labrador and the Miquelon Islands. By Ruth K. Wood. 440 pp. Maps, ill., index. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York, 1915. 7½ x 5½.

A guide to Nova Scotia, Newfoundland and New Brunswick which enriches the handbook by a great deal of tradition, history and romance. The history of the various towns comprises the bulk of the volume, but everywhere along the route the author indicates the points of interest and the tourist's attention is directed to the characteristics of the land and the people. ROBERT M. BROWN.

**The Indian To-day.** The past and future of the first American. By Charles A. Eastman. (The American Books.) 185 pp. Doubleday, Page & Co., New York, 1915. 60 cents. 7½ x 5.

The author's father was a full-blooded Sioux and his mother a granddaughter of a Sioux chief. He has recently been employed by the U. S. Indian Bureau to give permanent family names to the Sioux. In 1911 he represented the American Indian at the Universal Races Congress held in London. That he is thoroughly qualified to write this book becomes at once quite evident.

The volume is divided into 11 chapters, an interesting bibliography and a table of Indian Reservations. It is the aim of the book "to set forth the present status and outlook of the North American Indian." It is an excellent exposition of the evolution of Indian affairs since the days of early settlement.

A few striking statements are worth noting. "The two great 'civilizers' were whiskey and gunpowder . . ." "The appropriation for 1915 was over \$4,500,000, yet even more is needed." "The value of crops raised by Indians during the last fiscal year is estimated at more than four millions." "In a word, the typical red man of to-day is a rancher on a large or small scale." "Half our states have Indian names, and more than that proportion of our principal lakes and rivers."

EUGENE VAN CLEEF.

#### CENTRAL AMERICA AND WEST INDIES

**Old Panama and Castilla del Oro.** By Dr. C. L. G. Anderson. xv and 559 pp. Maps. The Sudwarth Co., Washington, 1911. 9½ x 6½.

An entertainingly written account of the golden age of Spanish discovery and conquest in the New World, prepared by a surgeon of the Medical Reserve Corps of the United States Army, and late physician to the Isthmian Canal Commission. The well-worn story of Spanish conquistador and British buccaneer lends itself readily to the telling and the reader will follow with pleasure the description of the geography of the Isthmus of Panama, the narrative of the dream of Columbus, the four voyages which he made to America, the exploits of the other conquistadors, among them Balboa and Pizarro setting out from Panama for the conquest of Peru. Early descriptions of Panama, based on original documents, follow, and the search for a strait then supposed to exist, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, as well as early attempts to cut a canal. The famous Sir Francis Drake then steps upon the scene and the buccaneers of the Spanish Main follow in his footsteps. Then Henry Morgan, the foremost of buccaneers, again sacks Panama and the Scotsmen found their ill-starred colony